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A/46/342
S/22864
6 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 20 of the provisional agenda*
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Application of the Federated States of Micronesia for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Federated States of Micronesia for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 17 July 1991 from the President of the Federated States of Micronesia to the Secretary-General.

* A/46/150.

ANNEX

Letter dated 17 July 1991 from the President of the Federated States of Micronesia addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Government of the Federated States of Micronesia and in my capacity as President, I have the honour to inform you that the Federated States of Micronesia wishes herewith to make application for membership in the United Nations, with all the rights and duties attached thereto.

I would accordingly be grateful if you would arrange for this application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly at their next meetings.

For this purpose, a declaration made pursuant to rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly is set out hereunder.

Declaration

In connection with the application by the Federated States of Micronesia for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour on behalf of the Federated States of Micronesia and in my capacity as Head of State, to declare that the Federated States of Micronesia accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Bailey OLTER
President
Federated States of Micronesia

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/1045/Corr.1
S/22864/Corr.1
6 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 19
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Application of the Federated States of Micronesia for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Document A/45/1045-S/22864 is hereby replaced by document A/46/342-S/22864.

91-25215 2498f (E)

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/1046
S/22865
31 July 1991

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 19
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Application of the Republic of the Marshall Islands for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with rule 135 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General has the honour to circulate herewith the application of the Republic of the Marshall Islands for admission to membership in the United Nations, contained in a letter dated 25 July 1991 from the President of the Republic of the Marshall Islands to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

Letter dated 25 July 1991 from the President of the Republic of the Marshall Islands addressed to the Secretary-General

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and in my capacity as its Chief of State and Government, I have the honour to make this application for membership in the United Nations.

I should accordingly be grateful if you would arrange for this application to be placed before the Security Council and the General Assembly at their next meetings.

To this end, a declaration made in pursuance of rule 58 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rule 134 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly is set out hereunder.

DECLARATION

In connection with the application by the Republic of the Marshall Islands for membership in the United Nations, I have the honour, on behalf of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and in my capacity as President, to declare that the Republic of the Marshall Islands accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations and solemnly undertakes to fulfil them.

(Signed) Amata KABUA
President

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General Assembly Security Council

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A/45/1046/Corr.1
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6 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 19
ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO
THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Application of the Republic of the Marshall Islands for admission to membership in the United Nations

Note by the Secretary-General

Corrigendum

Document A/45/1046-S/22865 is hereby replaced by document A/46/343-S/22865.

91-25221 2744b (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/22866
1 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: CHINESE/ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 29 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991), has the honour to inform the latter of the following:

After the outbreak of the Gulf crisis last year, the Chinese Government immediately decided to stop all military contacts with Iraq, and especially after the adoption of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), the Chinese Government promptly made a number of regulations with a view to implementing that Security Council resolution to the letter. These regulations concerning sanctions and arms embargo against Iraq are in full conformity with resolution 687 (1991) adopted later, including the obligations embodied in paragraph 24 and provisions in several other mandatory resolutions of the Security Council.

The relevant parts of the regulations are as follows: all the Chinese companies concerned are prohibited from delivering to Iraq any kind of military equipments and spare parts, military supplies and police equipments, and no new armament contracts in any form with Iraq or its agents are to be negotiated.

Up to date, the Chinese companies concerned have strictly abided by the Chinese Government's regulations.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22867
1 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 30 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AUSTRALIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and in reference to the Secretary-General's note of 3 July 1991, in which the Secretary-General drew attention to Security Council resolution 700 (1991) and specifically to paragraph 4 of this resolution, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General as follows.

Australia has complied with its obligations in relation to paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of resolution 687 (1991), to which paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of resolution 700 (1991) refer, both through the enactment of specific regulations in relation to exports to Iraq and in the administration of existing Australian legislation and regulations relating to the export from Australia of defence and defence-related goods.

Australia established its sanctions regime against Iraq in accordance with Security Council resolution 661 (1990) through the promulgation of regulations that prohibit the export of goods to Iraq, where such export would violate Australia's international obligations, including obligations incurred under Security Council resolutions. Those regulations remain in effect. Australia advised the Secretary-General of these measures on 30 October 1990 and the note verbale was circulated as document S/AC.25/1990/24 on 5 November 1990.

The Australian Government maintains general controls on the export from Australia of defence and defence-related goods through provisions of the Customs Act 1901 and Associated Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations. These controls are administered by the Minister for Defence, and goods requiring the Minister's permission are specified in schedule 13 of the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations. Australian Government policy, as specified in government guidelines published in 1989, is to prohibit the export of defence and defence-related goods "to countries against which the United Nations Security Council has imposed a mandatory arms embargo, or which are employing armed forces in a manner contrary to a resolution of the United

Nations Security Council, or contrary to the provisions on international instruments to which Australia is a party, and to countries with policies or interests that are inimical to the strategic interests of Australia its friends and allies".

The Australian Government also maintains specific controls over the export to all destinations of nuclear and related goods, toxicological agents of a biological, chemical or radioactive nature designed or adapted for warfare, and associated production and dissemination equipment, and chemical weapons precursors through the Customs Act and the Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations. Dual use technology is covered by the same Act and Regulations. These controls would prevent the export of the foregoing items from Australia to Iraq.

The Australian Government is opposed to private sales of defence and defence-related goods and will only approve such sales if the purchasers are acting on behalf of, or with the approval of a recognized Government and for the end-use by that Government. In the case of the controlled goods described in the two preceding paragraphs the Australian Government requires that exporters produce an end-use and non-transfer certificate or equivalent document on which the end-user Government provides an undertaking that it will use the goods for the purposes indicated and will not transfer the goods without the written permission of the Australian Minister for Defence or the Minister's delegate. The Customs Act provides for the imposition of significant financial penalties, and forfeiture of the prohibited goods and of the conveyance used for the unlawful exports.

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22868
1 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 30 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AUSTRIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and in reply to the Secretary-General's note of 3 July 1991 concerning paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991) has the honour to state the following:

Austria has instituted the following measures relating to the implementation of the arms embargo against Iraq contained in Security Council resolutions 661 (1990) and 687 (1991):

1. On 21 August 1990, the Austrian Federal Government made use of the authority granted to it by the federal law of 1977 concerning the export, import and transit of military equipment, and adopted a decree which generally prohibits any export of military equipment and civil arms and ammunition to Iraq. This decree allows for additional penal sanctions in case of any attempt to circumvent the provisions of the decree.

2. Legal transactions or activities relating to the import or export of weapons or other military equipment are also fully covered by the decree of the Federal Minister for Economic Affairs of 14 August 1990 under the Foreign Trade Act 1984. This decree declared all legal transactions or activities relating to the import or export of commodities and products originating from or destined for Iraq subject to prior permission by the Federal Ministry. An export licence will not be granted if the transaction concerned has not been approved in accordance with Security Council resolutions 661 (1990) and 687 (1991) by the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990).

The following additional measures are being prepared:

3. A draft law containing amendments to the Foreign Trade Act 1984, which would subject the export of various other products to export licences, will soon be submitted to Parliament. This legislation, which is in accordance with international non-proliferation arrangements, will relate:

(a) To precursors of chemical weapons;

(b) To plants and parts of plants designed to produce nuclear, biological and chemical weapons;

(c) To missiles constructed to carry such weapons.

Arms, ammunition and explosives not falling under the regulations for "military equipment" (see under 1) will continue to be covered by this legislation.

Licen es will also be required for the export of related technologies and for the promotion of the sale of the goods mentioned above from outside Austria into third countries.

Legislation to further strengthen the existing non-proliferation provisions in the nuclear field by amending the Safeguards Act is currently underway.

4. Furthermore, a proposed amendment to the Penal Code will make it a criminal offence to produce or trade with nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. The prohibition concerned will also relate to aiding and abetting.

It follows from the foregoing that Austria is committed to implement the mandatory arms embargo against Iraq adopted by the Security Council in paragraph 24 of resolution 687 (1991). As to the general position of Austria concerning the implementation of mandatory sanctions adopted by the competent organ of the United Nations, reference is made to the Austrian reply relating to the implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22869
1 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 31 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note of 3 July 1991, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following:

In connection with commercial relations with Iraq, the decree of the Czech and Slovak Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade on the prohibition against trade with Iraq is still in effect. The granting of an exception to this prohibition is possible only in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) for the export of foodstuff or other commodities for humanitarian purposes.

All exports of arms matériel from the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic are subject to a licence arrangement. In accordance with the above-mentioned decree, the competent Czechoslovak authorities will not issue a licence that is contradictory to the guidelines to facilitate full international implementation of paragraphs 24, 25 and 27 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) approved by the Security Council in resolution 700 (1991).

91-24604 2548e (E)

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22870
1 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 31 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning latest Iraqi violations of the terms of cease-fire, I have the honour to report three cases of such violations by Iraqi military from 7 July to 11 July 1991.

1. On 7 July 1991, Iraqi forces with a loader constructed an embankment and blocked the road at the GCs of 107-723 on the map of Mehran in NML.

2. On 8 July 1991, four Iraqi soldiers were observed constructing observation bunker at the GCs of 467-156 on the map of Kharatha in NML.

3. On 11 July 1991, at 0830 hours, nine Iraqi soldiers were observed constructing bunker and digging trench at the GCs of 764-209 on the map of Halaleh in NML.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22871
1 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with relevant parts of section C of Security Council resolution 687 (1991)

Report of the Secretary-General

I. GENERAL

A. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). In paragraph 10 of section C of that resolution, the Security Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Special Commission, to develop and submit for approval a plan for the ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with its obligations under that paragraph. The Plan is contained in section II of the present report.

2. As outlined in my report to the Security Council of 17 May 1991 (S/22614), the provisions of section C of resolution 687 (1991) lend themselves to a three-stage implementation procedure: gathering and assessment of information; disposal of weapons and facilities and all other items specified in paragraphs 8 and 12 of resolution 687 (1991); and ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance. The first two stages are currently being implemented and will continue until their objectives are fully achieved.

3. The Plan submitted in the present report addresses the third stage, i.e. ongoing monitoring and verification of Iraq's compliance with its unconditional obligation not to use, retain, possess, develop, construct or otherwise acquire any weapons or related items prohibited under paragraphs 8 and 9 of resolution 687 (1991). Thus, monitoring and verification will need to cover not only military but also civilian sites, facilities, material and other items that could be used or activities that could be involved in contravention of Iraq's obligations under resolution 687 (1991).

4. The Plan should enter into force directly upon its approval by the Security Council, which means that the early stages of its implementation and the later stages of the disposal of existing prohibited weapons, facilities and related items would take place simultaneously. This would, at an early stage, prevent Iraq from developing new capabilities regarding the relevant weapons categories, thus already closing a potential loophole during the first stages of the implementation of section C of resolution 687 (1991). Carefully managed use of available resources would make it possible to carry out the dual tasks in parallel, to great effect. With the gradual completion of the disposal of Iraq's present weapons capabilities, resources can gradually be transformed and streamlined without therefore, at any stage, compromising the efficiency of the verification of Iraq's compliance with its obligations under resolution 687 (1991).

B. Institutional and organizational aspects

5. Bearing in mind that resolution 687 (1991) was adopted by the Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, it is assumed that the task of carrying out the monitoring and verification provided for under the Plan should be entrusted to an executive body under the authority of the Security Council. This is particularly important should any situation arise of non-compliance by Iraq with its obligations under section C of resolution 687 (1991).

6. The intrinsic interrelationship between paragraphs 8, 9 and 10 of resolution 687 (1991) requires that this body make direct use of the expertise, the information gathered and assessed and the experience gained by the Special Commission established pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 687 (1991).

7. In view of these considerations, it would appear most practical and efficient that a compliance unit be organized under the Special Commission in order to carry out the monitoring and verification tasks provided for under the Plan. The present arrangements for staffing would continue on a revised scale, with appropriate support from the Department for Disarmament Affairs. The financing of the Plan would have to be determined by the competent United Nations organs, possibly in the same way as the arrangements agreed upon for the present phase of the Special Commission's work.

8. The operational requirements will be similar to those now in place for the Special Commission. These include a staff at the United Nations Headquarters in New York to compile and analyse information, organize inspections and aerial overflights, prepare other field operations and provide general administrative support. A staff will be needed in the region to provide logistic, administrative and other support for field operations in Iraq.

C. Cooperation with the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) concerning the situation between Iraq and Kuwait

9. Through resolution 661 (1990) and subsequent related resolutions, including resolution 687 (1991), a comprehensive set of sanctions was established to be implemented by all States against Iraq. The prohibition of the acquisition by Iraq of any weapons and related items specified in paragraphs 8 and 12 of resolution 687 (1991) and of the sale or supply to Iraq by other States of these items is of unlimited duration. However, it cannot be excluded that the Security Council, at a future date, may wish to review the present sanctions regarding items with dual use, i.e. items that could be used for prohibited as well as non-prohibited purposes. In order to ensure that such items are not used for prohibited purposes, the Plan submitted in the present report includes specific provisions for the monitoring and verification, from within Iraq, of any eventual import by Iraq of relevant items with dual use.

10. The efficacy of these provisions would be enhanced if they were complemented by transparency and timely information as regards any future sale or supply by other States to Iraq of relevant items with dual use. Such a comprehensive approach would call for the development of a mechanism that:

(a) Upholds the prohibition on the sale and supply to Iraq by other States of any weapons or related items prohibited under section C of resolution 687 (1991);

(b) Provides for timely information about any sale or supply to Iraq by other States of items that could be used not only for permitted purposes but also for purposes prohibited under resolution 687 (1991).

11. The Plan submitted in the present report contains in its annexes lists of items relevant to the monitoring and verification, from within Iraq, of prohibited items as well as of items with dual use. These should be taken into account in the development of a mechanism related to the sale or supply of items to Iraq by other countries.

12. Such a mechanism should be developed with the cooperation of the Special Commission and the Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) at the earliest possible date, and not later than before the lifting of sanctions covering relevant items.

II. THE PLAN

A. Scope

13. In accepting unconditionally Security Council resolution 687 (1991), Iraq has undertaken not to use, retain, possess, develop, construct or otherwise acquire:

(a) Any chemical or biological weapons or any stocks of agents or any related subsystems or components or any research, development, support or manufacturing facilities;

(b) Any ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres or any related major parts, including launchers, or any repair or production facilities.

14. In order to ensure Iraq's compliance with these undertakings, the Special Commission shall, through inspections and through aerial overflights, as well as through the provision of information by Iraq, monitor and verify that activities, sites, facilities, material and other items, both military and civilian, are not used by Iraq in contravention of its obligations under Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

15. To this end, the provisions set forth in the Plan and its annexes, which constitute an integral part of the Plan, shall apply.

B. General provisions

1. Information

16. Iraq shall:

(a) Provide to the Special Commission, on a regular basis, full, correct and timely information on activities, sites, facilities, material and other items, both military and civilian, that might be used for purposes prohibited under paragraph 10 of resolution 687 (1991);

(b) Provide to the Special Commission full, correct and timely information on any additional activities, sites, facilities, material or other items that the Commission may designate for provision of information on a regular basis;

(c) Provide to the Special Commission, promptly and fully, any additional information or clarification that the Commission may request.

Further provisions related to the submission of information are set forth in sections C, D and E and in annexes II, III and IV of the Plan.

2. Inspections and aerial overflights

17. The Special Commission shall have the right:

(a) To designate for inspection any site, facility, activity, material or other item in Iraq;

(b) To inspect, at any time and without hindrance, any site or facility declared by Iraq or designated by the Special Commission;

(c) To inspect, at any time and without hindrance, any activity, material or other item at any site or facility, including any material or other item in movement;

(d) To inspect any number of declared or designated sites or facilities simultaneously or sequentially;

(e) To designate for aerial overflight any area, location, site or facility in Iraq;

(f) To carry out, at any time and without hindrance, aerial overflight by fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft with appropriate sensors as necessary, of any area, location, site or facility designated by the Special Commission;

(g) To carry out, at any time and without hindrance, all such other flights, by fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft, as it deems necessary.

18. Iraq shall:

(a) Accept unconditionally the inspection of any site, facility, activity, material or other item declared by Iraq or designated by the Special Commission;

(b) Accept unconditionally aerial overflight of any area, location, site or facility designated by the Special Commission or any other flight, by fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft used by the Special Commission;

(c) Provide immediate and unimpeded access to any site, facility, activity, material or other item to be inspected;

(d) Not obstruct aerial overflights or take concealment measures at any area, location, site or facility designated by the Special Commission for overflight;

(e) Accept unconditionally the inspectors and all other personnel designated by the Special Commission;

(f) Cooperate fully with the Special Commission and facilitate its inspections and overflights;

(g) Designate its inspection representative for each inspection to accompany the inspection team in Iraq.

19. Further provisions related to inspections and aerial overflights are set forth in annex I.

3. National implementation measures

20. Iraq shall adopt the necessary measures to implement its obligations under section C of resolution 687 (1991) and the present Plan, in particular:

(a) To prohibit all natural and legal persons under Iraq's jurisdiction or control from undertaking anywhere any activity that is prohibited for Iraq by resolution 687 (1991), by subsequent related Security Council resolutions or by the present Plan;

(b) To enact penal legislation which, in conformity with international law, shall extend to the activities referred to under subparagraph (a) above undertaken anywhere by any natural or legal persons under Iraq's jurisdiction or control.

21. Iraq shall inform the Special Commission of legislative and administrative measures taken to implement resolution 687 (1991), not later than 30 days after the approval by the Security Council of the Plan and thereafter as determined by the Special Commission.

4. Non-compliance

22. In case the Special Commission discovers any item that Iraq, under resolution 687 (1991), is obliged to destroy or to yield to the Special Commission for destruction, removal or rendering harmless, the Special Commission shall have the right to take it into custody and shall provide for its disposal, as appropriate.

23. In case the Special Commission discovers any activity taking place in contravention of resolution 687 (1991), it shall have the right to call upon Iraq to halt the activity and to prevent its recurrence. The Special Commission shall also have the right to take any prohibited item involved into custody and shall provide for its disposal, as appropriate.

24. Findings by the Special Commission that indicate that Iraq is not in compliance with its obligations under resolution 687 (1991) shall be brought to the attention of the Security Council.

5. Reports

25. The Special Commission shall, through the Secretary-General, report to the Security Council every six months on the implementation of the Plan and at any other time the Security Council may request.

6. Revisions

26. The Special Commission may, after informing the Security Council, revise the technical and procedural provisions in annexes II, III and IV, including the lists of material, equipment and other items, in the light of information and experience gained in the course of the implementation of resolution 687 (1991) and the Plan. The Special Commission shall inform Iraq of any such change.

27. The present Plan shall enter into force immediately upon its approval by the Security Council. The duration of the Plan shall be determined by the Security Council.

C. Provisions related to chemical items

28. Chemicals, equipment and facilities set forth herein and in annex II could be used for purposes related to chemical weapons. They shall therefore be subject to monitoring and verification in accordance with the following additional provisions in order to ensure that Iraq does not use, develop, produce or otherwise acquire chemical weapons or related items prohibited under resolution 687 (1991).

29. Chemicals that could be used for the development, production or acquisition of chemical weapons but which also have significant uses for purposes not prohibited by resolution 687 (1991) are set forth in list A in annex II. These chemicals may be used, developed, produced, stored or acquired solely for purposes not prohibited by resolution 687 (1991), subject to the provisions under paragraphs 30 and 31 below, and annex II.

30. Iraq shall, not later than 30 days after the adoption of the Plan by the Security Council, and on a regular basis thereafter, provide to the Special Commission information in accordance with annex II regarding:

(a) The total national quantity of the production, processing or consumption of any chemical specified in list A of annex II and of the import and export of any of these chemicals specifying the countries involved;

(b) Any site or facility that is involved in production, processing, consumption, storage, import or export of one tonne or more per year of any chemical specified in list A of annex II or which at any time has been

involved in activities with any of these chemicals for chemical weapons purposes;

(c) Any site or facility that is involved in production or processing of organophosphorus chemicals or which is involved in production of organic chemicals by chlorination;

(d) Any site or facility where production, processing, consumption, storage, import or export of one tonne or more per year of any chemical specified in list A of annex II, or where production or processing of organophosphorus chemicals or where production of organic chemicals by chlorination is planned;

(e) Any import or any other acquisition of equipment or technologies intended for production and processing of any chemical specified in list A of annex II, of any organophosphorus chemical or for production of organic chemicals by chlorination.

31. Should Iraq plan any production, processing, consumption, storage, import or export not notified under paragraph 18 (d) above, it may begin such an activity only after providing to the Special Commission a special notification not later than one month in advance.

32. Chemicals that have little or no use except as chemical warfare agents or for the development, production or acquisition of chemical weapons or which have been used by Iraq as essential precursors for chemical weapons are set forth in list B of annex II. Iraq shall not retain, use, transfer, develop, produce, store, import or otherwise acquire these chemicals. Should Iraq require any chemical specified in list B of annex II, it shall submit a request to the Special Commission specifying precisely the chemical and the quantities required, the facility where it is to be used and the purpose of its use. The Special Commission will examine and decide on the request and establish the special arrangements it considers consistent with resolution 687 (1991).

33. Further provisions related to chemical items are set forth in annex II.

D. Provisions related to biological items

34. Micro-organisms and toxins, equipment and facilities set forth herein and in annex III could be used for purposes related to biological and toxin weapons affecting humans, animals or plants. They shall therefore be subject to monitoring and verification in accordance with the following additional provisions in order to ensure that Iraq does not use, develop, produce or otherwise acquire biological and toxin weapons or related items prohibited under resolution 687 (1991).

35. Iraq shall, not later than 30 days after the adoption of the present Plan by the Security Council, and on a regular basis thereafter, provide to the Special Commission information in accordance with annex III regarding:

(a) Any site or facility, except purely diagnostic facilities, at which work with toxins or with micro-organisms meeting the criteria for risk groups IV, III or II according to the classification in the 1983 World Health Organization (WHO) Laboratory Biosafety Manual is carried out, or any facilities at which work with genetic material coding for toxins or genes derived from the aforementioned micro-organisms is carried out;

(b) Any site or facility having a laboratory meeting the criteria for a "maximum containment laboratory" or "containment laboratory" as specified in the 1983 WHO Laboratory Biosafety Manual, such as those designated as biosafety level 4 (BL4) or P4, biosafety level 3 (BL3) or P3 or equivalent standards;

(c) Any site or facility at which fermentation or other means for the production of micro-organisms or toxins using vessels larger than 50 litres individually or 200 litres in the aggregate is carried out;

(d) Any site or facility for the bulk storage of toxins or of micro-organisms meeting the criteria for risk groups IV, III or II;

(e) Any site or facility for the production of vaccines;

(f) Any research, development, testing or other support or manufacturing facility for items and equipment specified in paragraph 1 of annex III;

(g) Any imports, other acquisition or exports of micro-organisms meeting the criteria for risk groups IV, III and II, toxins and vaccines, as well as related equipment and facilities.

36. Iraq shall, no later than 30 days after the adoption of the present Plan by the Security Council, and on a regular basis thereafter, provide to the Special Commission:

(a) A list of all documents of a scientific and technical nature published or prepared by any site or facility engaged in work relating to toxins or micro-organisms meeting the criteria for risk groups IV, III and II, including those of a theoretical nature. Documents of a purely diagnostic nature relating to risk group II micro-organisms are excepted;

(b) A description of any kind of work being conducted on the dissemination of micro-organisms or toxins into the environment or on processes that would lead to such dissemination, specifying the site or facility involved.

37. Iraq shall provide to the Special Commission information on all cases of infectious diseases affecting humans, animals or plants, that deviate, or seem

to deviate, from the normal pattern or are caused by any micro-organism meeting the criteria for risk groups IV and III and on all cases of similar occurrences caused by toxins. The information shall be provided within one week of the occurrence and the standardized form contained in document BWC/CONF.II/EX/2 should be utilized as appropriate.

38. Iraq shall not:

(a) Import items referred to in paragraph 23 (g) above without giving prior notice to the Special Commission not later than 30 days in advance in accordance with annex III. As an exception, the emergency import of vaccines may take place with simultaneous notification to the Special Commission;

(b) Conduct any activities in the field of micro-organisms and toxins except by civilian personnel not in the employ of any military organization. Such activities shall be conducted openly; no classified or secret programmes or activities shall be permitted. The facilities engaged in such activities shall not be under the control of, or owned by, any military organization. Should any military organization need to be involved in such activities for prophylactic or therapeutic purposes, Iraq shall submit a request to the Special Commission specifying precisely the toxins, micro-organisms and the quantities required, the facility where they are to be used and the purpose of their use. The Special Commission will examine and decide on the request and establish the special arrangements it considers consistent with resolution 687 (1991);

(c) Conduct activities on diseases other than those indigenous to or immediately expected to break out in its environment;

(d) Conduct any breeding of vectors of human, animal or plant diseases. Should Iraq need to conduct any such activity, Iraq shall submit a request to the Special Commission specifying precisely its requirements, the facility where the activity is to take place and the purpose of the activity. The Special Commission will examine and decide on the request and establish the special arrangements it considers consistent with resolution 687 (1991);

(e) Possess at any one time more than one facility having a laboratory meeting the criteria for a "maximum containment laboratory" as specified in the 1983 WHO Laboratory Biosafety Manual, such as those designated as biosafety level 4 (BL4) or P4 or equivalent standard. Iraq shall not possess at any one time more than two facilities having a laboratory meeting the criteria for a "containment laboratory", such as those designated as BL3 or P3 or equivalent standard. Should Iraq require any additional such facilities, Iraq shall submit a request to the Special Commission specifying the precise requirement. The Special Commission will examine and decide on the request and establish the special arrangements it considers consistent with resolution 687 (1991).

39. Further provisions related to biological items are set forth in annex III.

E. Provisions related to missiles

40. Facilities, equipment, other items and technologies set forth herein and in annex IV could be used for the development, construction or acquisition of ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres. They shall therefore be subject to monitoring and verification in accordance with the following additional provisions in order to ensure that Iraq does not use, develop, construct or acquire any ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres or related items prohibited under resolution 687 (1991).

41. The range of missiles that are prohibited for Iraq shall be determined on the basis of the maximum distance that a missile is capable of flying over a ballistic trajectory with a zero delivery payload. The prohibition applies to any missiles, whether or not flying a ballistic trajectory, or delivery system, capable of such a range and to any related major parts of such missiles, which include missile/rocket stages, re-entry vehicles, solid- or liquid-fuel motors, guidance sets, thrust vector controls, warheads and fusing systems, launchers capable of launching ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometres and related principal launch equipment and transporters for such missiles. The prohibition also applies to any missiles not in themselves capable of such a range, but which are capable of such a range in combination with technologies such as tube- or gun-type launchers.

42. Iraq shall, not later than 30 days after the adoption of the present Plan by the Security Council and on a regular basis thereafter, provide to the Special Commission the following:

(a) A list of all its missiles designed for use, or capable of being modified for use, in a surface-to-surface role with a range greater than 75 kilometres, specifying their name and type, type of propulsion, number of stages and/or boosters, guidance systems, warhead and re-entry vehicle types, launcher types, airframe and warhead transporters and the sites or facilities where these items or equipment are located;

(b) Information on any site or facility for such missiles, including sites or facilities for production, assembly, repair and maintenance, storage and operational bases, specifying their locations;

(c) Information on any site or facility for missile research, development and testing, specifying their locations;

(d) Information on the development, production or acquisition of the items, equipment and technologies listed in annex IV, specifying sites or facilities where such items, equipment and technologies are located, and the purposes for which they are being used.

43. Iraq shall notify the Special Commission of the developmental or test launch of any missiles not later than 14 days prior to the date of launch, specifying where and when the launch is to take place.

44. Iraq shall not construct, otherwise acquire or operate facilities for the use, development and production of ballistic missiles capable of a range greater than 150 kilometres, including facilities for research, development, manufacture, assembly, testing, storage, repair, training, flight simulating and operational use of such missiles, nor acquire related major parts specified in paragraph 29 and the items listed in annex IV for such missiles.

45. Further provisions related to missiles are set forth in annex 4.

Annex I

Detailed provisions related to inspections, aerial overflights, privileges and immunities

1. In addition to the basic rights and obligations set forth in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Plan, the provisions set out in this annex shall apply.

Scope

2. The Special Commission shall have the right:

(a) To secure any site to be inspected and prevent any material or other item from being taken to or from the site until the inspection is concluded;

(b) To stop and inspect vehicles, ships, aircraft or any other means of transportation within Iraq;

(c) To inspect imports or exports of material and other items upon arrival or departure;

(d) To establish special modes of monitoring and inspection, including prolonged or continuous presence of inspectors or use of instruments.

Notification

3. The Special Commission shall, at a time it considers appropriate, notify Iraq of:

(a) The site, facility, activity, material or other item to be inspected;

(b) The name of the head of the inspection team (the Chief Inspector) and the estimated number of personnel who will take part in the inspection;

(c) The estimated time of departure and arrival of any flight from, to or within Iraq, and other appropriate details, by any aircraft of the Special Commission.

4. Iraq shall, upon receipt of the name of the Chief Inspector for an inspection, immediately inform the Special Commission of the name of the individual who will be the Iraqi Inspection Representative for the inspection.

Conduct of inspections or aerial overflights

5. The Special Commission shall have the right:

(a) To request, receive, examine and copy any record, data or information;

(b) To examine, retain, move or photograph, including by videotaping, any material or other item under inspection;

(c) To conduct interviews with any personnel at a site or facility under inspection, or with any Iraqi official;

(d) To install equipment or construct facilities for inspection, testing or monitoring activities;

(e) To take samples of any kind and perform on-site analyses of the samples using its own equipment;

(f) To remove and transfer samples outside Iraq for analysis off-site at laboratories designated by the Special Commission;

(g) To mark, tag or otherwise identify any material or other item;

(h) To use its own instrumentation to collect data during aerial overflights, including photographic, video, infrared and radar data.

6. Iraq shall:

(a) Provide clarification of any ambiguity that might arise during an inspection;

(b) Perform, upon request by the Special Commission, analysis of samples in the presence of inspectors, including on-site;

(c) Perform, upon request by the Special Commission, any additional task.

Travel, transport and communications

7. The Special Commission shall have the right:

(a) To unrestricted freedom of entry into and exit from Iraq, without delay or hindrance, for all its personnel, property, supplies, equipment, spare parts, material and other items, including means of transport;

(b) To unrestricted freedom of movement within Iraq, without advance notice, delay or hindrance, for all its personnel, property, supplies, equipment, spare parts, material, means of transport and other items;

(c) To fly the United Nations flag on the Special Commission's premises and its means of transport;

(d) To use its own means of transport, including fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft;

(e) To communicate from any place within Iraq, and without any hindrance, by radio, satellite or other forms of communication, and to connect with the United Nations by its radio and satellite network, as well as by telephone, telegraph and other means;

(f) To use codes and receive papers, correspondence and other items by courier or sealed bags.

8. Iraq shall:

(a) Permit, without delay or hindrance, the Special Commission's personnel, property, supplies, equipment, spare parts, material, means of transport and other items, to enter or leave Iraq, promptly issuing entry and exit visas if required and accepting United Nations laissez-passers or United Nations certificates as valid travel documents;

(b) Accept United Nations registration of means of transport on land, sea and in the air and United Nations licensing of the operators thereof;

(c) Provide priority clearance processing for aircraft used by the Special Commission;

(d) Provide, upon the request of the Special Commission, the means of transport, maps or other information needed;

(e) Take every necessary measure to ensure that the inspection team arrives at the site or facility to be inspected by the time notified by the Special Commission;

(f) Provide, upon the request of the Special Commission, appropriate means of communication;

(g) Provide, upon request by the Special Commission, appropriate escort and/or support personnel;

(h) Not interfere with or censor any communication to or from the Special Commission or its personnel.

Security, privileges and immunities

9. The Special Commission shall have the right to make its own arrangements to ensure the safety and security of its personnel and property and to provide custody of any material or item.

10. Iraq shall ensure the safety and security of the personnel and property of the Special Commission and shall provide the arrangements to this end when so requested by the Special Commission.

11. In addition and without prejudice to the foregoing provisions, the Special Commission and any agency of the United Nations system participating in the carrying out of the Plan, its property, funds, assets and personnel shall enjoy the facilities, privileges and immunities provided for in the applicable convention or agreement, namely the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies.

12. Iraq shall extend to:

(a) The officers and other members of the Special Commission, whose names shall be communicated to the Government, the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities that are enjoyed by diplomatic envoys in accordance with international law;

(b) The officials of the United Nations, of IAEA and any of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, performing functions in connection with the implementation of the Plan, the privileges and immunities applicable to them under articles V and VII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations; or articles VI and IX of the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency; or articles VI and VIII of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies;

(c) The technical experts and other specialists performing functions in connection with the implementation of the Plan, whose names shall be communicated to the Government upon arrival in Iraq, the privileges and immunities accorded to experts performing missions for the United Nations, for IAEA or for the specialized agencies of the United Nations under article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, article VII of the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the relevant annexes to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, respectively.

Other provisions

13. Iraq shall designate the Ministry responsible for liaison with the Special Commission and shall inform the Special Commission of the name or names of the liaison officers within that Ministry who shall have the full authority to secure for the Special Commission the effective implementation of the rights laid down in the Plan.

14. The official points of contact between Iraq and the Special Commission during the course of an inspection shall be the Chief Inspector designated by the Special Commission and the Inspection Representative designated by Iraq.

15. Iraq shall provide, at no cost to the Special Commission, in agreement with the Special Commission, all such premises as may be necessary for the accommodation and fulfilment of the functions of the Special Commission in Iraq. All such premises shall be inviolable and subject to the exclusive control and authority of the Special Commission.

16. For the purposes of the performance of the functions of the Special Commission in implementation of the Plan under paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991), the rights, facilities, privileges and immunities conferred in this annex where necessary supplement and elaborate upon the rights, facilities, privileges and immunities provided for in the exchange of notes between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, which entered into force on 14 May 1991, regarding the status, privileges and immunities of the Special Commission as originally established pursuant to paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991). To the extent of any incompatibility, the provisions of this annex shall prevail.

Annex II

Provisions related to chemical items

1. The following list contains chemicals that could be used for the development, production or acquisition of chemical weapons, but which also have significant uses for purposes not prohibited by resolution 687 (1991):

	List A	Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry No.
1.	Chemicals, except for those chemicals specified in list B of this annex, containing a phosphorus atom to which is bonded one methyl, ethyl or propyl (normal or iso) group but not further carbon atoms	
2.	Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) N,N-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphoramidates	
3.	Arsenic trichloride	(7784-34-1)
4.	2,2-Diphenyl-2-hydroxyacetic acid	(76-93-7)
5.	Quinuclidin-3-ol	(1619-34-7)
6.	N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethyl-2-chloride and corresponding protonated salts	
7.	N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-ol and corresponding protonated salts	
8.	N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) aminoethane-2-thiol and corresponding protonated salts	
9.	Amiton: O,O-Diethyl S-(2-(diethylamino)ethyl) phosphorothiolate and corresponding alkylated and protonated salts	(78-53-5)
10.	PFIB: 1,1,3,3,3-pentafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1-propene	(382-21-8)
11.	Phosgene	(75-44-5)

		Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry No.
12.	Cyanogen chloride	(506-77-4)
13.	Hydrogen cyanide	(74-90-8)
14.	Trichloronitromethane (chloropicrin)	(76-06-2)
15.	Phosphorus oxychloride	(10025-87-3)
16.	Phosphorus trichloride	(7719-12-2)
17.	Phosphorus pentachloride	(10026-13-8)
18.	Trimethyl phosphite	(121-45-9)
19.	Triethyl phosphite	(122-52-1)
20.	Dimethyl phosphite	(868-85-9)
21.	Diethyl phosphite	(762-04-9)
22.	Sulphur monochloride	(10025-67-9)
23.	Sulphur dichloride	(10545-99-0)
24.	Thionyl chloride	(7719-09-7)
25.	Cyclohexanol	(108-93-0)
26.	Hydrogen fluoride	(7664-39-3)
27.	Ortho-chlorobenzylidenemalononitrile (CS)	(2698-41-1)

2. The following list contains chemicals that have little or no use except as chemical warfare agents or for the development, production or acquisition of chemical weapons, or which have been used by Iraq as essential precursors for chemical weapons:

	List B	CAS No.
1.	O-Alkyl ($\leq C_{10}$, incl. cycloalkyl) alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphonofluoridates e.g. Sarin: O-isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate	(107-44-8)
	Soman: O-pinacolyl methylphosphonofluoridate	(96-64-0)
2.	O-Alkyl ($\leq C_{10}$, incl. cycloalkyl) N,N-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphoramidocynidates e.g. Tabun: O-ethyl N,N-dimethylphosphoramidocyanidate	(77-81-6)
3.	O-Alkyl (H or $\leq C_{10}$, incl. cycloalkyl) S-2-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonothiolates and corresponding alkylated and protonated salts e.g. VX: O-ethyl S-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonothiolate	(50782-69-9)
4.	Sulphur mustards:	
	2-Chloroethylchloromethylsulphide	(2625-76-5)
	bis(2-chloroethyl)sulphide: Mustard gas (H)	(505-60-2)
	bis(2-chloroethylthio)methane	(63869-13-6)
	1,2-bis(2-chloroethylthio)ethane: Sesquimustard (Q)	(3563-36-8)
	1,3-bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-propane	(63905-10-2)
	1,4-bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-butane	
	1,5-bis(2-chloroethylthio)-n-pentane	
	bis(2-chloroethylthiomethyl)ether	
	bis(2-chloroethylthioethyl)ether: O-Mustard (T)	(63918-89-8)
5.	Lewisites:	
	Lewisite 1: 2-chlorovinyldichlorarsine	(541-25-3)
	Lewisite 2: bis(2-chlorovinyl) chloroarsine	(40334-69-8)
	Lewisite 3: tris(2-chlorovinyl)arsine	(40334-70-1)
6.	Nitrogen mustards:	
	HN1: bis(2-chloroethyl)ethylamine	(538-07-8)
	HN2: bis(2-chloroethyl)methylamine	(51-75-2)
	HN3: tris(2-chloroethyl)amine	(555-77-1)
7.	3-Quinuclidinyl benzilate (BZ)	(6581-06-2)
8.	Saxitoxin	(35523-89-8)
9.	Ricin	

		CAS No.
10.	Alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonyldihalides	
	e.g. methylphosphonyldifluoride	(676-99-3)
	methylphosphonyldichloride	(676-67-1)
11.	Dimethylmethylphosphonate	(756-79-6)
12.	O-Alkyl (H or $\leq C_{10}$, incl. cycloalkyl) O-2-dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-aminoethyl alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphonites and corresponding alkylated salts and protonated salts	
	e.g. QL: O-ethyl O-2-diisopropylaminoethyl methylphosphonite	(57856-11-8)
13.	O-Alkyl ($\leq C_{10}$, incl. cycloalkyl) alkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr)-phosphonchloridates	
	e.g. Chloro Sarin: O-isopropyl methylphosphonochloridate	(1445-76-7)
	Chloro Soman: O-pinacolyl methylphosphonochloridate	(7040-57-5)
14.	N,N-Dialkyl (Me, Et, n-Pr or i-Pr) phosphoramidic dihalides	
15.	Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)sulphide (thiodiglycol)	(111-48-8)
16.	3,3-Dimethylbutan-2-ol (pinacolyl alcohol)	(464-07-3)

3. The initial information under paragraph 18 of the Plan to be submitted not later than 30 days after the adoption of the Plan by the Security Council shall cover the period from 1 January 1989. Subsequent information shall be provided each 15 January and 15 July and shall cover the six-month period prior to the provision of the information. The advance notification under paragraph 30(d) of the Plan shall cover the subsequent six months.

4. Whenever the information that Iraq is required to provide under section C of the Plan and this annex is equal to nil, Iraq shall provide nil returns.

5. The information on chemicals to be provided under section C of the Plan shall for each chemical include:

(a) The chemical name, common or trade name used by the site or the facility, structural formula and Chemical Abstracts Service registry number (if assigned);

(b) The purposes for which the chemical is produced, processed, consumed, stored, imported or exported;

(c) The total amount produced, processed, consumed, stored, imported or exported.

6. The information on sites or facilities to be provided under section C of the Plan shall for each site or facility include:

(a) The name of the site or facility and of the owner, company or enterprise operating the site or facility;

(b) The location of the site or facility;

(c) A general description of all types of activities at the site or facility;

(d) The source(s) of the financing of the site or facility, and of its activities.

7. The location of a site or facility shall be specified by means of the address and a site diagram. Each diagram shall be drawn to scale and shall indicate the boundaries of the site or facility, all road and rail entrances and exits and all structures on the site or facility, indicating their purpose. If the site or facility is located within a larger complex, the diagram shall specify the exact location of the site or facility within the complex. On each diagram, the geographic coordinates of a point within the site or facility shall be specified to the nearest second.

8. In addition to information specified in paragraph 6 of this annex, the following information shall be provided for each facility that is or will be involved in production, processing, consumption, storage, import or export of chemicals specified in list A of this annex:

(a) A detailed description of activities related to the chemical(s) specified in list A of this annex, including, as applicable, material-flow and process-flow diagrams, chemical reactions and end-use;

(b) A list of equipment used in activities related to chemical(s) specified in list A of this annex;

(c) The production capacity for the chemical(s) specified in list A of this annex.

9. In addition to information specified in paragraph 6 of this annex, the following information shall be provided for each site or facility that is or will be involved in production or processing of organophosphorus chemicals or involved in production of organic chemicals by chlorination:

(a) A detailed description of activities related to the relevant chemical(s), and the end-use(s) for which the chemicals are produced or processed;

(b) A detailed description of the processes used in the production or processing of organophosphorus chemicals or in the production of organic chemicals by chlorination, including material-flow and process-flow diagrams, chemical reactions and list of equipment involved.

10. The information on each import to be provided under section C of the Plan shall include:

(a) Specification of each item and the quantity imported and the purpose of its use in Iraq;

(b) Country from which the item is imported and the specific exporter;

(c) Point and time of entry of the item into Iraq;

(d) Site or facility where it is to be used.

Annex III

Provisions related to biological items

1. The following list contains items and equipment relevant to the acquisition of biological weapons or biological weapons capability:

(a) Detection or assay systems for micro-organisms and toxins;

(b) Biohazard containment equipment;

(c) Equipment for the encapsulation of live micro-organisms;

(d) Complex media for the growth of micro-organisms;

(e) Bio-reactors and fermentation vessels;

(f) Recombinant deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), equipment for its isolation or production and equipment for the construction of synthetic genes;

(g) Equipment for the release into the environment of biological material;

(h) Equipment for studying the aerobiological characteristics of micro-organisms or toxins;

(i) Equipment for breeding of vectors of human, animal or plant diseases.

2. The initial information under paragraphs 35 and 36 of the Plan to be submitted not later than 30 days after the adoption of the Plan by the Security Council shall cover the period from 1 January 1989. Subsequent information shall be provided each 15 January and 15 July and shall cover the six-month period prior to the provision of the information.

3. Whenever the information that Iraq is required to provide under section D and this annex is equal to nil, Iraq shall provide nil returns.

4. The information on each site or facility to be provided under section D of the Plan shall include the following:

(a) The name of the site or facility and of the owner, company, or enterprise operating the facility;

(b) The location of the site or facility (including the address, geographic coordinates to the nearest second, location of the facility within any larger complex, including the specific building and any structure number);

(c) The source(s) of financing of the site or facility and of its activities;

(d) The main purpose of the site or facility;

(e) The level of protection, including, as applicable, the number and size of maximum containment or containment laboratories;

(g) Scope and description of activities, including, as applicable, a list of types and quantities of micro-organisms, toxins or vaccines and equipment specified in paragraph 1 of this annex;

(h) A list of micro-organisms and toxins, equipment and vaccines imported for the use of the site or facility, or exported, indicating the countries involved.

5. The information on import to be provided under paragraphs 35(g) and 38(a) of the Plan shall cover:

(a) Toxins and micro-organisms meeting the criteria for risk groups IV, III, and II according to the classification in the 1983 WHO Laboratory Biosafety Manual and genetic material coding for toxins or genes derived from the aforementioned micro-organisms;

(b) Equipment and facilities for the production, utilization or storage of micro-organisms, toxins or vaccines;

(c) Personnel or material for training or technical support services related to the design, development, use, manufacture or support of items specified in paragraph 35(a) of the Plan and paragraphs 1 and 5 (a) of this annex;

and shall for each import into Iraq specify:

(a) Types and quantities of micro-organisms, toxins or vaccines;

(b) Quantities of any items listed under paragraph 1 of this annex;

(c) Country from which the micro-organisms, toxins, vaccines or items are imported and the specific exporter;

(d) Point and time of entry into Iraq;

(e) Site or facility where it is to be used and purpose of its use.

Annex IV

Provisions related to missiles

1. The following list contains items, equipment and technologies relevant to the development and manufacture of missiles that could be used in the development and manufacture of ballistic missiles capable of a range greater than 150 kilometres:

(a) Subsystems usable in missile systems:

(i) Individual rocket stages;

(ii) Re-entry vehicles, and specially designed equipment therefor;

(iii) Solid- or liquid-fuel rocket engines;

(iv) Guidance sets;

(v) Thrust vector controls;

(vi) Warhead safing, arming, fuzing and firing mechanisms;

(b) Propulsion components and equipment:

(i) Lightweight turbojet and turbofan engines;

(ii) Ramjet/Scramjet engines and production equipment therefor;

(iii) Rocket-motor cases and production equipment therefor;

(iv) Staging mechanisms and production equipment therefor;

(v) Liquid-fuel control systems and components therefor, specially designed to operate in vibrating environments of more than 12g rms between 20 Hz and 2,000 Hz;

(vi) Propellants and constituent chemicals for propellants;

(vii) Production technology or production equipment for the production, handling, mixing, curing, casting, pressing, machining and acceptance testing of the liquid- or solid-missile propellants and propellent constituents;

(c) Guidance and control equipment:

(i) Gyroscopes, accelerometers and inertial equipment and software therefor;

(ii) Flight control systems usable in missile systems;

(iii) Avionics equipment specially designed or modified for use in unmanned air vehicles or rocket systems and software and components therefor usable in missile systems;

(d) Equipment and technical data for the production of structural composites usable in missiles and components, accessories and software therefor;

(e) Pyrolytic deposition and densification equipment and technology;

(f) Launch and ground support equipment and facilities usable for missile systems;

(g) Analog computers, digital computers or digital differential analysers usable in air vehicles, rocket systems or missile systems;

(h) Test facilities and equipment usable for missile systems, to include vibration test equipment unsung digital control techniques, wind tunnels and test benches for solid or liquid fuel rockets;

(i) Specially designed software or components for missile design, production or operation;

(j) Materials and devices for reduced observables in missile systems;

(k) Material and devices for protecting missile systems against nuclear effects.

2. The initial information under paragraph 30 to be submitted not later than 30 days after the adoption of the Plan by the Security Council shall cover the period from 1 January 1989. Subsequent information shall be provided each 15 January and 15 July and shall cover the six-month period prior to the provision of the information.

3. Whenever the information which Iraq is required to provide under section E of the Plan and this annex is equal to nil, Iraq shall provide nil returns.